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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,056	12/31/2001	Amnon Silverstein	10010658	1798

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EXAMINER

RAHMJOO, MANUCHER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2628

DATE MAILED: 05/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16- 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tice(US Patent 6,317,158) in view of Szeliski et al (US Patent 6,009,190) hereinafter, Szeliski.

As per clams 16 and 21 Tice teaches mapping a plurality of sub- pixels (see for example column 5 lines 19- 22 and fig. 4) of said display to corresponding spatial regions of said image, wherein each sub- pixel of said display is mapped to a unique spatial region of said image see for example column 5 lines 10- 25 and fig. 4 wherein spatial mapping is defined by the effect definition which defines spatial mapping of the data into an output field horizontal and vertical sub- pixel positions; for each sub- pixel, calculating an intensity value for said sub- pixel using only intensity information for a first color from said corresponding spatial region see for example column 3 lines 40-45 for the determination of intensity and brightness of each pixel as a function of the sub- pixel

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position; and rendering said image on said display, based on said calculated intensities see for example column 5 lines 24- 27 for the output transmission or display corresponding to rendering.

However, Tice does not teach accessing said image, said image sampled at a higher spatial resolution than the spatial resolution of said display.

Szeliski teaches accessing said image, said image sampled at a higher spatial resolution than the spatial resolution of said display see for example figures 2- 7 column 13 lines 27- 31;

It would have been made obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Szeliski into Tice to have automatic construction of large, high resolution image mosaics such as large aerial and satellite images and therefore include applications with scene stabilization, change detection, video compression and video indexing, increasing the field of view and resolution of a camera, and even simple photo editing and thus improve the quality output being displayed see for example column 2 lines 54- 67.

As per claim 17 Szeliski teaches averaging the intensity value of said first color over a plurality of regions neighboring said spatial region of said image, wherein each of said areas maps to its own plurality of spatial regions see for example column 30 lines 20- 21.

As per claim 18 Szeliski teaches based on the intensity of said first color in said spatial region of said image, calculating an uncompensated intensity value for said first color (computation of intensity through triangles with id tags) see for example column 29

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lines 57- 67 and figure 31; and calculating an error for each of the rest of said plurality of colors within said region see for example column 11 lines 44- 56; and storing said errors (registration of errors) for said rest of said colors for processing further regions of said image see for example column 32 lines 43- 45; and calculating a compensated intensity value for said spatial region (compensation through de- ghosting; a method for improving quality of image mosaics see for example column 32 line 37), based on said uncompensated intensity value and errors which were calculated for said first color when processing other image regions see for example column 32 lines 54- 58.

As per claim 19 Szeliski teaches calculating said errors for said spatial region (see for example column 11 lines 44- 56) when processing a spatial region for which uncompensated values are calculated for other colors of said plurality see for example column 29 lines 57- 67 and figure 31.

As per claim 20 Szeliski teaches filtering said image prior to calculating the intensity value of said sub- pixel, thereby producing an image with the same color scheme as said display see for example column 29 lines 18- 20.

As per claim 22 Szeliski teaches based on the intensity of said first color in said plurality of spatial regions of said image, calculating an intensity value for said first color see for example column 29 lines 54- 67; and calculating an error for said first color see for example column 11 lines 44- 56; and propagating said error for said first color for processing further spatial regions of said image see for example column 32 lines 40- 42.

As per claim 23 Szeliski teaches using in the intensity value calculating an error

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that was propagated when processing another sub-pixel for said first color see for example column 12 lines 48- 50.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see applicant's remarks pages 1- 5, filed 03/16/06, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 16- 23 under 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of different interpretation of previously applied references.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquiry

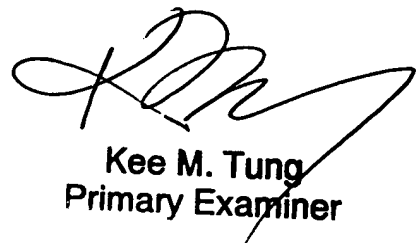
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Rahmjoo whose telephone number is 571-272-7789. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM- 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on 571-272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mike Rahmjoo

February 17, 2006



Kee M. Tung
Primary Examiner